

AP European History

Entrance task: Think: What does the
Hundred Years' War suggest about
life in the late Middle Ages?

Homework: Ch. 11-3

AP European History

The Hundred Years' War

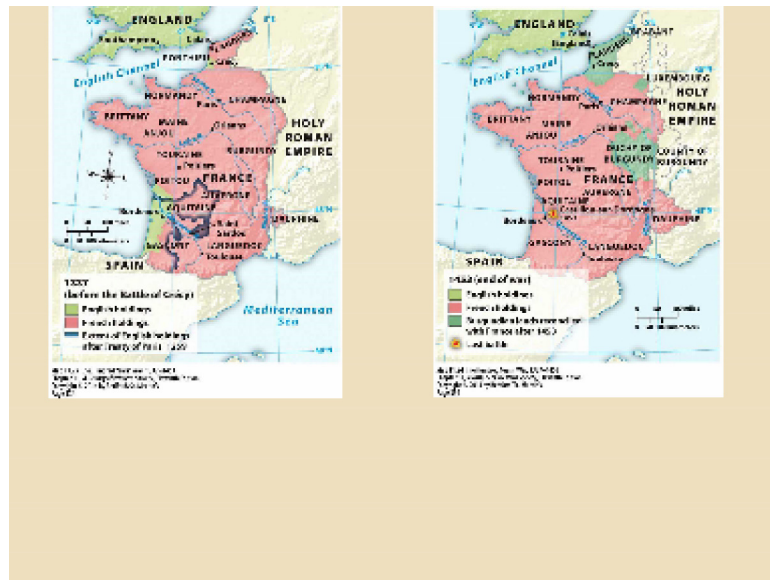
1337 - 1453

The Hundred Years' War

Cause	Course	Consequences
1. Who should control the duchy of Aquitaine? 2. Who should inherit the French throne? 3. Opportunities for wealth and advancement	* (1337) French sea raids on England = failure * Most fighting was in France and the Low Countries * England had early success (long bows, cannons) * England held Aquitaine and allied w/ Fr. nobles (1370s-80s)	<u>In France</u> * Thousands killed * Trade disrupted * Anger over defeat and heavy taxes <u>In England</u> * Financial loss = heavy taxes on wool, which outpriced wool

The Hundred Years' War

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1. Who should control the duchy of Aquitaine? 2. Who should inherit the French throne? 3. Opportunities for wealth and advancement	* 1415 - England invaded France, Henry V married daughter of Fr king. * Joan of Arc led French forces to Orlean & inspired victories * The Burgundians switched support back to French, who reconquered Normandy and drove English from Aquitaine	Both * Social order disrupted as authorities (knight) were away * New technology = cannons * Strengthen state military power * Representative assemblies flourished, esp. in England * Growth of nationalism



Joan of Arc

- * Believed that God had chosen her to lead France to victory in its long-running war with England.
- * Convinced crown prince Charles of Valois to allow her to lead a French army to the besieged city of Orléans, where it achieved a momentous victory
- * Captured by Anglo-Burgundian forces, tried for witchcraft and heresy and burned at the stake in 1431, at the age of 19.



Video 12 min

Homework - CH. 11-3
Challenges to the Church

